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FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY

OF THE

PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY

(AT IONE),

DECEMBER 31, 1890.



SACRAMENTO:

STATE OFFICE, : : : : J. D. YOUNG, SUPT. STATE PRINTING.
1890.

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1889/90



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1889/90

FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

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C. I. I.
PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY

(AT IONE),

DECEMBER 31, 1890.



SACRAMENTO:

STATE OFFICE, : : : : : J. D. YOUNG, SUPT. STATE PRINTING.

1890.

1913

DIRECTORS OF THE PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

| | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|
| ROBERT F. DEVLIN, <i>President</i> | Sacramento. |
| CHARLES SONNTAG | San Francisco. |
| EDGAR J. DEPUK | San Francisco. |
| JOSEPH CRAIG | Woodland. |
| MATTHEW REDDY | San Francisco. |

YSAABEL CRONIN

DECEMBER 31, 1890.

To his Excellency R. W. WATERMAN, Governor of California:

In our report made November 15, 1890, we called attention to the necessity of additional appropriations for the completion of the Preston School of Industry, at Ione, but we were unable at that time to suggest the amount that would be required. Since the rendition of that report, our Secretary, Mr. Brainard F. Smith, has carefully computed, after consultation with our architect, the various amounts that they both consider requisite. For your information, and that of the Legislature, we file the report of Mr. Smith as a supplemental report.

ROBT. T. DEVLIN,
P. REDDY,
EDGAR J. DEPUE,
JOSEPH CRAIG,
State Board of Prison Directors.

REPORT.

To the honorable the State Board of Prison Directors:

GENTLEMEN: As nearly two years have now lapsed since the creation of the Preston School of Industry by legislative enactment, it may not be amiss to refresh your memories by a short history of Senate Bill No. 402—this bill being the parent from whose loins the present Act sprang. It may not be inappropriate also to give a resumé of your official acts as Directors of this School of Industry since the approval of the Act by Governor R. W. Waterman, on March 11, 1889.

Senate Bill No. 402 was originally drawn up by Senator E. M. Preston, of Nevada County, and introduced by him January 29, 1889. It was referred to the Committee on State Prisons and Prison Buildings. The bill, in its primitive form, provided for the establishment of a "State Reform School" at or near the town of Folsom, in the county of Sacramento, and appropriated \$160,000 for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the bill.

The reasons that actuated Senator Preston in selecting and naming Folsom for the location of the school, and in designating \$160,000 as the amount to be appropriated, were many, varied, and complex. As the Legislature, deeming it best not to place the school in close juxtaposition to a State Prison, enacted that it should be established in Amador County, it would be superfluous and unnecessary to give the Senator's motives in choosing Folsom as the site, except so far as they influenced him in naming the original sum mentioned to be appropriated. But since the location proposed had a very material and important bearing upon the amount of money asked for, and since all your actions as Directors have been vitally affected by the sum given you by the Legislature, it seems especially proper and just that some of the reasons should be given, in this history of Senate Bill No. 402, why Senator Preston designated \$160,000 as the proper amount to be appropriated.

Senator Preston saw a magnificent quarry of granite within a stone's throw of the proposed site, belonging to the State, fully opened and easy of access; a railroad, with stone cars running from this quarry to the contemplated location of the buildings, all the appliances, tools, machinery, etc., for rapidly and successfully quarrying and delivering this granite; brick-clay and wood in abundance upon the selected grounds, for the making of bricks; sand and gravel for mortar and concrete, without limit in the American River, close to hand—all belonging to the State. He saw a State Prison full of brawn, brain, and convict muscle to be utilized in the working of stone, in the making and laying of bricks, and in all the other branches of labor connected with and pertaining to the erection of buildings. He saw wagons, horses, tools, and implements of all sorts, belonging to the State Prison, to aid felon labor in the work of construction. Within half a mile from the selected location was a grand water power being developed, and a power house in process of erection at Folsom Prison for the utilization

OF PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

eration of electric light, in the pumping
stic purposes, and for its application to
turing uses as a substitute for steam po
a gas machine at Folsom Prison for th
the benefit of this proposed school. H
r hundred acres of land surrounding th
e diverted to the uses of this institution
State, and all to be utilized and used in
of this State Reform School without c

ew, Senate Bill No. 402, as proposed by
following provisions:

orized and empowered to set apart and occupy
nd, now owned or that may be hereafter owned
wn of Folsom, for the use and occupancy of the
nds adjacent to the prison tract as may be deemed
prized and empowered in the erection of buildin
plies and materials from the prison at Folsom
rted to such use without material detriment to
vict labor, water and water power, electric power
r appliances, or articles manufactured at the pri

e time that the premises are ready for occupancy
such water and water power, electric currents, fil
the prison, and other appliances from the prison
can, in their opinion, be thus diverted witho

s incorporated in the bill, Senator Pre
ould be ample to build and equip an in
tate. Those who assisted him in the fi
n fully as to the sufficiency of the amou
under these specifications respecting
plies, etc., but under no other circu
\$160,000 there was no other idea enter
his sum would be adequate to establis

dened as they contemplate the rapidly increasing number of boys of tender years brought before our Courts for punishment.

Senator Preston and his confreres knew that no small or limited accommodations would be equal to the demands of our erring boys. He and his associates in the drafting of this reformatory measure weighed well in their minds the present and future requirements of the proposed Reform School, and reckoned to a certainty that buildings must be erected and provisions made to accommodate from two hundred and fifty to five hundred inmates, at the very least, from the time of the throwing open of its portals for their reception.

All these points were considered in the framing of the original bill, and assisted in fixing the sum asked for at \$160,000.

So much for the ideas of Senator Preston and his friends regarding the location of the State Reform School at Folsom and his reasons for asking for an appropriation of \$160,000.

As said before, this Senate Bill No. 402 was referred to the Committee on State Prisons and Prison Buildings.

When returned to the Senate, it was in a modified and changed form. Instead of being designated as "The State Reform School," the institution is named "The Preston School of Industry," in honor of the framer and father of the original measure. The location is changed from "at or near Folsom, in the county of Sacramento," to "at or within a convenient distance from Ione City, in the county of Amador." Where the original bill provided for the setting apart of land, water power, electric power and electric currents, illuminating gas, etc., the change in location makes it imperative for the State to purchase from one hundred to three hundred acres of land and the buying of water facilities sufficient for the uses of said school and for power in operating machinery. Aside from these changes and modifications, the bill, as returned by the committee with its approval, was essentially unchanged from its primitive form. But these alterations were like removing its heart and lungs.

The advocates and engineers who so successfully brought about the change in location were conscious that an increase in appropriation could not be asked, they being shrewd enough to know that should a larger amount be petitioned for, all hopes of accomplishing their efforts would be lost, for the committee would then refuse the substitution of sites. For this reason no variation appeared in the section fixing the appropriation at \$160,000.

Suffice it to say, that the amended measure passed both the Assembly and the Senate by an almost unanimous vote, and was approved by Governor R. W. Waterman March 11, 1889.

Such is the history of the creation of the Preston School of Industry by legislative enactment.

OFFICIAL ACTS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

On March 11, 1889, began your duties and responsibilities as Directors of the Preston School of Industry.

It may be well to preface a resumé of your official acts by a statement of some of the difficulties under which you labored, and the perplex and complex questions you were called upon to answer.

The proposition of a suitable site, having water facilities sufficient for the uses of the school and for power in operating machinery, was a hard

the following: (1) the patient's condition, (2) the patient's wishes, (3) the patient's family, (4) the patient's community, (5) the patient's country, (6) the patient's world, (7) the patient's universe, (8) the patient's existence, (9) the patient's life, (10) the patient's death, (11) the patient's resurrection, (12) the patient's eternal life, (13) the patient's eternal death, (14) the patient's eternal resurrection, (15) the patient's eternal death, (16) the patient's eternal resurrection, (17) the patient's eternal death, (18) the patient's eternal resurrection, (19) the patient's eternal death, (20) the patient's eternal resurrection, (21) the patient's eternal death, (22) the patient's eternal resurrection, (23) the patient's eternal death, (24) the patient's eternal resurrection, (25) the patient's eternal death, (26) the patient's eternal resurrection, (27) the patient's eternal death, (28) the patient's eternal resurrection, (29) the patient's eternal death, (30) the patient's eternal resurrection, (31) the patient's eternal death, (32) the patient's eternal resurrection, (33) the patient's eternal death, (34) the patient's eternal resurrection, (35) the patient's eternal death, (36) the patient's eternal resurrection, (37) the patient's eternal death, (38) the patient's eternal resurrection, (39) the patient's eternal death, (40) the patient's eternal resurrection, (41) the patient's eternal death, (42) the patient's eternal resurrection, (43) the patient's eternal death, (44) the patient's eternal resurrection, (45) the patient's eternal death, (46) the patient's eternal resurrection, (47) the patient's eternal death, (48) the patient's eternal resurrection, (49) the patient's eternal death, (50) the patient's eternal resurrection, (51) the patient's eternal death, (52) the patient's eternal resurrection, (53) the patient's eternal death, (54) the patient's eternal resurrection, (55) the patient's eternal death, (56) the patient's eternal resurrection, (57) the patient's eternal death, (58) the patient's eternal resurrection, (59) the patient's eternal death, (60) the patient's eternal resurrection, (61) the patient's eternal death, (62) the patient's eternal resurrection, (63) the patient's eternal death, (64) the patient's eternal resurrection, (65) the patient's eternal death, (66) the patient's eternal resurrection, (67) the patient's eternal death, (68) the patient's eternal resurrection, (69) the patient's eternal death, (70) the patient's eternal resurrection, (71) the patient's eternal death, (72) the patient's eternal resurrection, (73) the patient's eternal death, (74) the patient's eternal resurrection, (75) the patient's eternal death, (76) the patient's eternal resurrection, (77) the patient's eternal death, (78) the patient's eternal resurrection, (79) the patient's eternal death, (80) the patient's eternal resurrection, (81) the patient's eternal death, (82) the patient's eternal resurrection, (83) the patient's eternal death, (84) the patient's eternal resurrection, (85) the patient's eternal death, (86) the patient's eternal resurrection, (87) the patient's eternal death, (88) the patient's eternal resurrection, (89) the patient's eternal death, (90) the patient's eternal resurrection, (91) the patient's eternal death, (92) the patient's eternal resurrection, (93) the patient's eternal death, (94) the patient's eternal resurrection, (95) the patient's eternal death, (96) the patient's eternal resurrection, (97) the patient's eternal death, (98) the patient's eternal resurrection, (99) the patient's eternal death, (100) the patient's eternal resurrection.

and personally inspected and investigated into their principles and workings, their systems of government, instruction, and discipline, for the information and benefit of the Board. The result of this visit of inspection has been embodied in an extended report by him and published in pamphlet form by the State Printer.

I would state, parenthetically, that the plans adopted by the Board for the main Administration Building, with its annex, as submitted by the architect of the Board, are modified copies of the plans of the State Reform School of the State of Minnesota, obtained by President Devlin while East, the buildings being somewhat reduced in size by the architect, owing to the smallness of the appropriation at your command. The plans for the cottages are also taken from drawings of like buildings inspected by him while on his tour of observation, changed to meet the climatic requirements and particular wants of this locality.

On November 29, 1889, soon after the return of President Devlin, the Board met, and Colonel von Schmidt presented his report.

In general, he condemned the various sites offered, in conjunction with the water powers and water supplies proposed. His condemnation of the water powers and water supplies was moderated, both in this report and a supplemental one made by him, by affirming that ample power and a sufficiency of water for all purposes could be obtained by the making of a reservoir for the storage of water at a place called and known as the Henderson Place, situated about four miles distant from Ione City.

After consideration, the Board resolved to readvertise for offers of sites with water facilities. This conclusion was arrived at from the imperfect and indefinite manner in which many of the water offers had been made, coupled with a desire to do justice to all those having locations and water to offer.

Accordingly, new offers were solicited by readvertisement, and, upon December 28, 1889, the Board met to receive bids. Seventeen offers of sites were received, and six water systems.

It was at this meeting that the Board resolved: "no tract of land outside a radius of three miles from the railroad depot at Ione should be purchased, if a suitable site could be obtained within such limits," it being of the opinion that all locations outside of this limit were not within a convenient distance to Ione City.

Eventually all offers of land were rejected—some of the sites offered not being suitable, and others being quoted at figures higher than the Board felt justified in accepting for the State.

Thereupon the Ione Coal and Iron Company, a corporation owning large tracts of land in the vicinity of Ione City, upon solicitation by the Board, offered to sell the State two hundred and thirty acres at a lower price than any heretofore offered, and to generously donate one hundred acres, allowing the Board to select the land from the company's holdings. The offer of this company was accepted, and a tract of land chosen lying to the north of and about one half mile distant from Ione City, containing three hundred and thirty and twenty-nine one hundredths acres.

From the several water propositions presented, there was one that seemed more feasible, reasonable, and satisfactory to the Board than the others. This proposition carried with it the absolute and sole right and title to the first seven hundred and fifty inches, miner's measurement,

of the waters of Sutter Creek—two water ditches, with all their rights of way, flumes, pipe-lines, etc., of a delivery capacity of from four hundred to five hundred miner's inches—with a pressure of not less than two hundred and twenty-five feet on the highest point of ground upon the site selected as a location for the school; also, forty-nine and seventeen one hundredths acres of land, with a substantial dam erected thereon fifty feet high and five hundred and fifty feet long, provided with all the proper and necessary waste ways, water pipes, water gates, etc., for the forming of a reservoir with a storage capacity of about three hundred million gallons of water. There was further attached to this proposition, a guarantee bond that the water and water rights offered, appurtenant to Sutter Creek, should give during six months in the year seven hundred and fifty inches of water, measured under a four-inch pressure, and that the water and water rights, together with the water stored in the reservoir, should give at the lowest stage of the water at least two hundred and fifty inches, measured under a four-inch pressure, and not less than two hundred and fifty inches at all times.

Before rejecting the other water offers, however, the Board appointed S. F. Taylor, a civil engineer of prominence, to examine fully and thoroughly into the merits of the proposition referred to. His report in part was as follows (report dated March 3, 1890):

"The Henderson reservoir site is situated about four miles northeast from the town of Ione, in Amador County, and by the construction of a dam sixty feet in height will contain in round numbers twenty-nine acres, and will have a capacity of 409,800,000 gallons. As to the flow of water in Sutter Creek, from which the supply is taken, I found from actual measurements to contain 102 square feet, with a velocity of 29.7 feet per second, equal to 114,000 miner's inches for ten hours. By careful inquiry and examination I am satisfied that Sutter Creek above the dam will supply for six months in the year a water area of sixteen square feet, equal to 1,700 miner's inches for ten hours. While I have calculated on only six months' flow of water in Sutter Creek, there is a certainty of its being from eight to nine months, and this year the entire twelve months.

"As to motive power desired, I am slightly in the dark, but assuming one hundred and thirty horse-power will be all that is needed or desired, I have based my calculations on that amount for the capacity of the reservoir. One hundred and thirty horse-power with 200 feet pressure requires 240,000 cubic feet per day, or 38,400,000 cubic feet for six months, or one hundred and sixty days of ten hours. There still remains 16,243,216 cubic feet for irrigation purposes (the reservoir containing 54,643,216 cubic feet), which at three feet per day of ten hours (largely in excess of what can possibly be used), you will have water for one hundred and fifty days, or five months.

"For drinking and domestic purposes I consider the water of Sutter Creek, as it now runs, far more wholesome than the Sacramento River, or the Alameda Creek, which is pouring into reservoirs for San Francisco use.

"The ditches which convey the waters of Sutter Creek to the reservoir site and to the Ione Coal and Iron Company's property are of 575 inches capacity and are in good condition, and could be enlarged to 750 inches at comparatively small expense.

"As to the reservoir site offered and obtainable, there is certainly none better in the State, and as to the water supply in Sutter Creek, there is unquestionably enough for any and all purposes, and I certainly recommend their purchase."

Colonel A. W. von Schmidt, in a supplemental report made to the Board, stated, referring to the reservoir offered in this proposition: "With a dam 50 feet high the water can stand at 40 feet and will cover about 30 acres of land. The average depth will be 30 feet; in gallons, 294,030,000. A Pelton waterwheel, with a head of 250 feet, distance, three miles of pipe, fall, 1 foot in 63 feet, will give one hundred and eighteen horse-power; will use 295 cubic feet per minute, or 2,212 gallons; for ten hours, 1,327,200 gallons.

"Now, we have in the reservoir, say, 294,030,000 gallons, which divided by 1,327,200, equals 222 days, which would be the supply in reservoir. Taking 365 days for the year, less 54 Sundays, equals 311 working days, less 222 days water in reservoir, equals 89 days shortage.

"But we can calculate on five months of rain to replenish the reservoir, therefore you will have all the water and power for one hundred horse-power, as above stated, by this reservoir system. This system gives you clear water from Mule Creek; the reservoir will fill every winter, and there are no tailings from quartz mills to contaminate the water."

The report of Engineer Taylor being favorable to the Sutter Creek water system, taken in conjunction with the Henderson reservoir, and Engineer von Schmidt joining with him in commendation of the reservoir site and its storage capacity, the Board concluded to accept this offer, provided satisfactory, clear, and valid titles could be given to the State therefor, and a contract was made and entered into with the parties offering the water rights, ditches, reservoir site, etc., to that effect.

The firm of Cross & Denson, attorneys at law, were employed to examine into and pass upon the titles to all the properties mentioned heretofore as having been favorably considered by the Board.

These attorneys rendered written opinions, stating that they found the titles to all the lands offered were vested in the parties offering them to the State, and that proper deeds or grants from them would convey and vest good and valid fee simple titles in the grantee.

In the matter of water and water rights they filed the following written opinion:

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12, 1890.

To the honorable the State Board of Prison Directors:

GENTS: We have, in compliance with your request, made an examination into the matter of water rights on Sutter Creek, in Amador County, in this State. As you are well aware, the title to running water is a very difficult and embarrassing question, owing chiefly to the fact that the records, even when complete, are not a reliable guide as in the case of title to land. Most of the waters flowing in the creeks of the foothill regions, especially in the mining districts of California, were appropriated in the early days of the State's history, when business was usually done in haste, and seldom with accuracy; and while valid appropriations of the waters were made and perfect titles to the flow and use of waters acquired, it is seldom that a good and complete chain of record to a water right can be found. And since the right to the waters of a stream depends mainly upon the facts of actual appropriation and continuous diversion, it becomes necessary in determining as to such rights to examine the records, and in addition thereto also to investigate the facts independent of the records.

This case is not an exception to the general rule as to incompleteness of chain of record title; but we have been furnished with a map made by Engineer Brown, under your order, from actual surveys and inspection; and with many affidavits made by persons who are or have been residents of the vicinity, and whose intimate knowledge of the facts enables them to speak with intelligence and gives their testimony great weight; and from the facts and information thus presented, and supplementing the records, we are of opinion

that B. and M. Isaacs have the first and superior right, over all other persons, to the appropriation, diversion, and use of more than 750 inches (miner's measurement) of the waters of Sutter Creek, and which may be diverted at the head of the Empire Ditch, or at any point below. And they also have the right under the law to run said quantity of water into reservoir and store the same.

We submit herewith all abstracts of records, affidavits, and memoranda, the map made by Mr. Brown, and an abstract or tabulated classification of the more material data, which may be preserved among your archives.

Respectfully submitted.

CROSS & DENSON,
Attorneys at Law.

With these reports and opinions before the Board—Engineer Taylor's as to the quantity and sufficiency of water and water power, and the attorneys at law, Cross & Denson, as to the validity of the titles—it finally closed with the parties proffering the properties for sale, and the State of California became the owner of them in the latter part of June, 1890.

The Board thereupon elected Schulze & Meeker as the architects to prepare plans and specifications of a main Administration Building, with an annex, for the Preston School of Industry, to be erected upon the selected site. The general plans as submitted by them were formally adopted, and the buildings are now in process of construction.

The main Administration Building will have a frontage of one hundred and sixty-eight feet, and a depth of fifty feet; is to be three stories high above a basement. From the rear center will extend a corridor thirty feet in length and nine feet wide, connecting the main Administration Building with its annex, which will be two stories high above a basement. The main Administration Building is to be built of common bricks, faced with Sacramento stock bricks (bricks of a quality and finish a medium between common and pressed bricks), and trimmed with Ione red sandstone. There is to be a water and clock tower, one hundred and forty-eight feet high, to the right of the main entrance to the building. The corridor and annex are to be built of common bricks. The structure, when finished, will be a model of its kind, for the Board has followed the implied wishes of the Legislature in combining all the excellencies of edifices of a similar character found in the East by President Devlin.

Contracts have been let for such portions of the work of erection as would come within the limit of the present appropriation. The amount of money being at your disposal for the making of such contracts being about \$75,000—the remainder having been expended in the purchase of land, the expenses incidental to and including the purchase of the water system, reservoir site, and the building of the dam, and other expenditures necessary in the various interests of the school. A full and complete statement of all the moneys received from the State Treasurer upon warrants drawn by the State Controller, and how the same has been expended, is hereto attached. Also a statement of the contracts entered into by the Board, and which are payable out of the present appropriation.

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION NECESSARY TO COMPLETE AND FURNISH THE
PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY, AND PROVIDE FOR THE MAINTENANCE
THEREOF.

In compliance to the request of the Board, I have, so far as possible, prepared estimates of cost necessary to complete and furnish the school,

so as to place it in full working order for the reception of the wards of the State, and for their maintenance for the next two years.

I have endeavored to limit myself to the actual and pressing wants of the institution, and have constantly kept well in mind your instructions and expressed intentions of not to petition the Legislature for a larger appropriation than is actually demanded and absolutely necessary under existing circumstances.

ESTIMATES OF COST.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Completion of the main Administration Building and its annex (exclusive of tower), including elevator, fire and burglar-proof vault, ovens, artificial stone work, joiners' work, stair work, painting, plastering, tiling, plumbing and sewerage, heating, glass, mantels and grates, hardware, roofing, etc. | \$61,800 00 |
| Finishing tower | \$8,250 00 |
| Tower clock | 1,880 00 |
| Three cottages, or family homes, capacity forty inmates | 10,130 00 |
| One stable, capacity twenty horses | 60,000 00 |
| One barn, capacity twenty cows | 9,500 00 |
| One Commissary Building | 7,500 00 |
| One Power and Trades School Building (shoe and harness shop, blacksmith and iron working shop, tailor and sewing shop, carpenter and woodworking shop, tin and plumbing shop, printing office, electric light machinery room, ice machinery room, power machinery room, sawmill room, laundry). | 8,750 00 |
| Entrance gateways | 35,000 00 |
| Architect's fees | 1,800 00 |
| | 9,724 00 |
| Total for finishing school | \$204,204 00 |

The above estimates furnished by Henry A. Schulze, Architect of the Board.

Furnishing and Fitting of Buildings.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Blankets, comforters, etc. | \$3,500 00 |
| Estimates by Levi Strauss & Co., Murphy, Grant & Co., Golden Gate Woolen Manufacturing Co., and California Furniture Co. | |
| Carpets, oilcloths, etc. | 3,700 00 |
| Estimates by C. M. Plum & Co., W. and J. Sloane & Co., D. N. and E. Walter & Co. | |
| Crockery | 900 00 |
| Estimates by Wanglenhein, Sternheim & Co., Nathan, Dohrmann & Co. | |
| Bed linen, table linen, toweling, etc. | 1,350 00 |
| Estimates by Levi Strauss & Co., Murphy, Grant & Co. | |
| Ranges, kitchen utensils, etc. | 1,700 00 |
| Estimates by Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson, W. W. Montague & Co., Geo. W. Tay & Co. | |
| Wood and willowware | 100 00 |
| Estimates by Armes & Dallam, A. S. Hopkins & Bro. | |
| Furniture | 13,475 00 |
| Estimates by California Furniture Co., C. M. Plum & Co., West Coast Furniture Co. | |
| Fire hose, plugs, hose carts, etc. | 1,175 00 |
| Estimates by W. T. Y. Schenck. | |
| Drug store outfit | 775 00 |
| Estimates by Mack & Co., Redington & Co. | |
| Laundry department | 2,780 00 |
| Estimates by Troy Laundry Machinery Co., Pacific Laundry Machinery Co. | |
| Telephone and electric call outfit | 900 00 |
| Estimates by Sunset Telephone-Telegraph Co. | |
| Electric light system | 15,000 00 |
| Estimates by Thomson-Houston Electric Co., Westinghouse Electric Co., Edison General Electric Co. | |
| Office fittings and supplies | 1,000 00 |
| Estimates by H. S. Crocker & Co. | |
| Hay and store scales | 600 00 |
| Estimates by Howe Scale Co., Fairbanks Scale Co. | 46,995 00 |
| Amount carried forward | \$251,199 00 |

Amount brought forward \$251,199 00

General Furnishings and Fittings.

| | | |
|---|------------|-----------|
| Horses, cows, hogs, etc. | \$5,500 00 | |
| Estimates by B. Isaacs, Wm. Woolsey. | | |
| Wagons and other vehicles. | 1,875 00 | |
| Estimates by Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co., Baker & Hamilton, Deere Implement Co. | | |
| Harness 500 00 | | |
| Estimates by A. A. Van Voorhies & Co., Main & Winchester, Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co. | | |
| Farm tools and implements 900 00 | | |
| Estimates by Baker & Hamilton, Deere Implement Co. | | |
| Fence around tract 2,000 00 | | |
| Estimates by B. Isaacs & Bro. | | |
| Ice machine outfit 6,000 00 | | |
| Estimates by Clot & Meese, Rix & Firth, Parke & Lacy Co. | | 16,775 00 |

Fittings and Furnishings for Trades School.

| | | |
|--|------------|-----------|
| Blacksmithing and iron working. | \$5,000 00 | |
| Estimates by Baker & Hamilton, James G. Kennedy, Supt. Cogswell Institute. | | |
| Carpentering and woodworking 7,000 00 | | |
| Estimates by Baker & Hamilton, James G. Kennedy, Supt. Cogswell Institute. | | |
| Printing, etc. 2,000 00 | | |
| Estimates by Tatum & Bowen. | | |
| Harnessmaking, etc. 350 00 | | |
| Estimates by A. A. Van Voorhies & Co., Main & Winchester. | | |
| Boot and shoemaking 900 00 | | |
| Estimates by Rosseter, Smith & Stoll, Williams-Marvin Co. | | |
| Tailoring and sewing 1,500 00 | | |
| Estimates by the Singer Sewing Machine Co. | | |
| School-room outfit 600 00 | | |
| Estimates by Bancroft Bros. & Co. | | |
| Tinning and plumbing 2,000 00 | | |
| Estimates by Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson. | | 19,350 00 |

General Additional Expenditures.

| | | |
|--|-------------|-----------|
| Stocking of farm and grounds, including labor, trees, vines, shrubbery, plants, etc. | \$15,000 00 | |
| Sewerage system 10,000 00 | | |
| Water supply system 10,000 00 | | |
| Books for library 1,000 00 | | |
| Machinery for power house, including wheels, shaftings, pipes, etc., 5,000 00 | | |
| | | 41,000 00 |

Maintenance Estimate.

| | | |
|---|-----------|--|
| Two hundred and twenty-five inmates, one year, \$200 each. | 45,000 00 | |
| Furnishing three cottages 6,716 60 | | |
| Total expenditures \$380,000 00 | | |

In estimating the amount necessary to provide for the stocking of the farm and grounds, I have figured as follows:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Six laboring men at \$2 per day, twenty-five working days per month, for two years, equals \$7,200 00 | |
| One head farmer and gardener at \$100 per month, for two years, equals 2,400 00 | |
| Incidentals 400 00 | |
| Stock of trees, vines, plants, hot houses, tools for excavation works, and blastings 5,000 00 | |
| | \$15,000 00 |

In some cases, perhaps, I have overestimated, but in others I have erred in underestimating the amount adequate to the needs of the institution, and undoubtedly omissions have occurred by reason of the

nature of circumstances, it being impossible to think of everything necessary to the furnishing of an institution of the size of this one.

In conclusion, I would respectfully state to the Board that I have labored to the best of my ability to protect the Board from asking for any unnecessary moneys from the Legislature, and it is my opinion that no less amount than the estimated sum will satisfy the pressing demands of the Preston School of Industry for the next two years.

My report has been delayed by the difficulties encountered in obtaining estimates from those better versed in such matters than myself.

I have to thank the Board for the many evidences of kind courtesy extended towards me in the past two years, thus making the duties of my office a genuine pleasure.

Respectfully submitted.

BRAINARD F. SMITH,
Secretary of the Preston School of Industry.

DECEMBER 31, 1890.

CASH ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Received from State Treasurer on Controller's warrants..... | \$77,195 70 |
|---|-------------|

DISBURSEMENTS.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| Water system accounts..... | \$60,998 67 |
| Real estate accounts..... | 7,307 25 |
| Buildings accounts..... | 3,150 85 |
| Office fixtures accounts..... | 208 30 |
| Tools and fixtures accounts..... | 170 73 |
| Farm accounts (clearing grounds)..... | 602 00 |
| Office rents..... | 186 00 |
| Salaries..... | 2,767 75 |
| Postage..... | 60 00 |
| Traveling, etc..... | 635 85 |
| Expense account..... | 85 45 |
| Repairs to tools account..... | 22 85 |
| R. T. Devlin (trip East)..... | 1,000 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$77,195 70 |

The above cash receipts and disbursements are up to and inclusive of December 31, 1890.

INDEBTEDNESS ACCOUNT.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Richardson & Gale (mason's contract)..... | \$57,514 00 |
| Smilie Bros. (carpenter's contract)..... | 13,789 00 |
| B. & M. Isaacs (dam contract)..... | 2,157 00 |
| Timothy Hanley (excavation contract)..... | 437 50 |
| Henry A. Schulze (architect's fees)..... | 2,162 30 |
| Salary payroll and sundry claims..... | 1,250 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$77,309 80 |

The above indebtedness account includes all contracts and claims up to and inclusive of December 31, 1890.

The indebtedness account is payable out of the present appropriation of \$160,000.

SUMMARY.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Amount appropriated for forty-first and forty-second fiscal years..... | \$160,000 00 |
| Cash expenditures..... | \$77,195 70 |
| Indebtedness account..... | 77,309 80 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total..... | 154,505 50 |
| Balance December 31, 1890, to meet current expenses until July 1, 1891..... | \$5,494 50 |



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